

SOLID VESTIBULE
TRAINS
TO THE
SPORTSMAN'S
PARADISE

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

LUMBERING
SILVER MINING
AGRICULTURE
GOLD MINING
PULP, PAPER

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO
RAILWAY

A. J. PARR,
GEN. FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT
NORTH BAY, ONTARIO

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

OPERATED BY COMMISSION
HON. E. C. DRURY, PREMIER

GEO. W. LEE, CHAIRMAN
L. T. MARTIN

J. I. McLAREN
W. H. MAUND, SEC.-TREAS.

DISTANCES

To some of the Railway Points in Greater Ontario

TORONTO to Armstrong.....	865 Miles.	TORONTO to Little Current.....	344 Miles.
" Blind River.....	362 "	" Macpherson.....	549 "
" Bruce Mines.....	402 "	" Massey.....	317 "
" Chapleau.....	430 "	" Matheson.....	433 "
" Charlton.....	373 "	" Minaki.....	1,148 "
" Chelmsford.....	272 "	" Monteith.....	444 "
" Cobalt.....	330 "	" Murillo.....	826 "
" Cochrane.....	480 "	" Nepigon.....	743 "
" Coniston.....	258 "	" North Cobalt.....	332 "
" Copper Cliff.....	263 "	" New Liskeard.....	340 "
" Dane.....	388 "	" North Bay.....	227 "
" Dryden.....	1,024 "	" Porquis Jct.....	452 "
" Earlington Jct.....	356 "	" Port Arthur.....	808 "
" Elk Lake.....	385 "	" Rainy River.....	1,157 "
" Emo.....	1,123 "	" Sault Ste. Marie.....	443 "
" Englehart.....	366 "	" Schreiber.....	679 "
" Espanola Station.....	310 "	" Schumacher.....	482 "
" Foleyet.....	425 "	" South Porcupine.....	479 "
" Fort Frances.....	1,102 "	" Stratton Station.....	1,138 "
" Fort William.....	813 "	" Sturgeon Falls.....	316 "
" Franz.....	513 "	" Sudbury.....	260 "
" Graham.....	1,004 "	" Superior Jct.....	997 "
" Grant.....	734 "	" Swastika.....	392 "
" Heaslip.....	361 "	" Temagami.....	299 "
" Haileybury.....	335 "	" Thessalon.....	391 "
" Hearst.....	609 "	" Thornloe.....	352 "
" Hunta.....	491 "	" Timmins.....	485 "
" Iroquois Falls.....	460 "	" Tomiko.....	254 "
" Jacksonboro.....	511 "	" Uno Park.....	346 "
" Keewatin.....	1,110 "	" Wabigoon.....	1,010 "
" Kelso.....	450 "	" Warren.....	270 "
" Kenora.....	1,107 "	" Webbwood.....	307 "
" Latchford.....	321 "	" Widdifield.....	250 "





1. TEMAGAMI STATION. 2. LADY EVELYN LAKE.

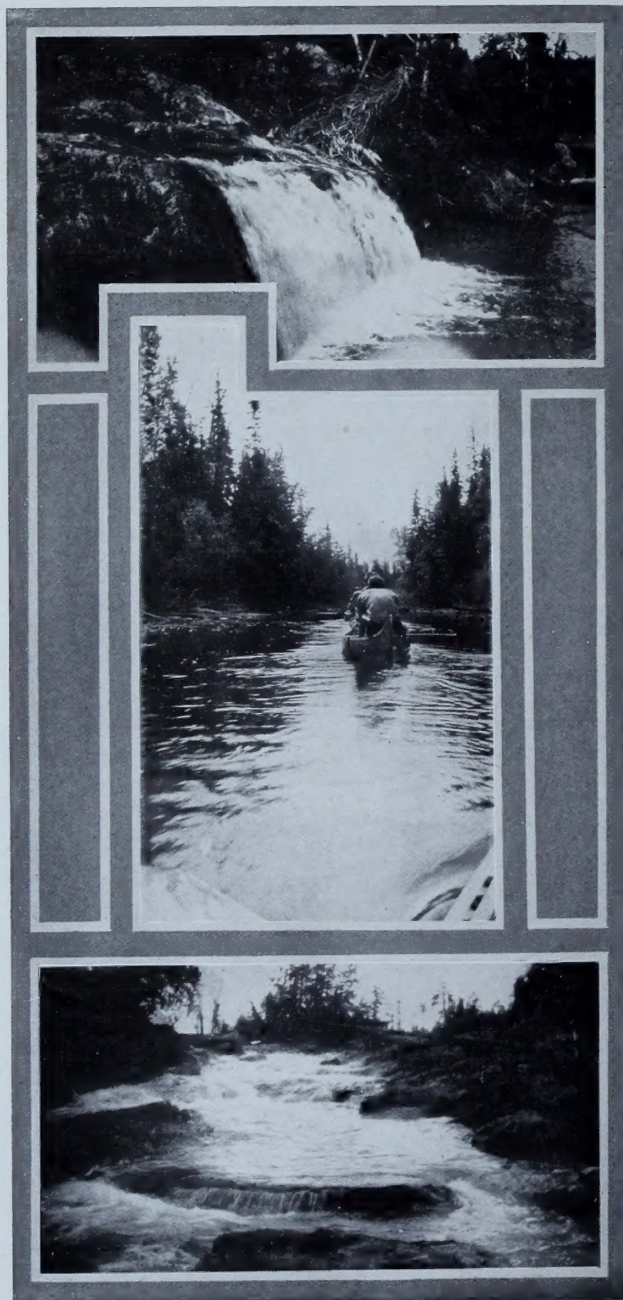
TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO == RAILWAY ==

NORTHERN ONTARIO ITS VASTNESS AND DIVERSITY

HUNDREDS of miles nearer than the prairie to the emigrant from the British Isles and just at the back door, so to speak, of Southern Ontario is a section of Canada that is now beginning to come to its own. That section is NORTHERN ONTARIO. To some it will be incredible that it is about double the size of Manitoba and about 20,000 square miles larger than the British Isles, or 140,000 square miles in extent. Magnificent as magnitude is, it would appeal merely to the imagination if it were but barren land like the great desert of Sahara. It is by no means barren and forbidding. On the contrary it is a land of far-stretching forests

and innumerable lakes and streams, alluring to the lumberman, the fisherman, the tourist and the man of sport; a land of mineral wealth especially nickel, silver and gold, that has arrested the eye of the financial world, and, above all, a land whose agricultural fertility over an immense area is unsurpassed.

Northern Ontario is already skirted on its south and traversed through its territory by nearly 3,000 miles of steam railways, and construction is rapidly progressing and will progress until the railways form a convenient network as in the older portion of the province to the south.



1. LADY EVELYN FALLS
2. ON THE MONTREAL RIVER
3. MATTAWAPIKA FALLS

TO the outside world Greater Ontario, or Northern Ontario as it was named by those who did not comprehend its greatness, is a land of mining development, but that is not all. Untold wealth is being hewn from the bowels of the earth, and will continue to be for a long time to come. The end of the mineral development of this vast hinterland is not yet. It may not arrive during the lifetime of the present or next generation. What of agriculture? The greatness of Greater Ontario really lies in the potentialities of its soil, which providing it is properly tilled and cared for, will never lose its wonderful wealth-producing properties.

Nothing but a vague conception of what Greater Ontario means and will mean to humanity can be given in a series of short articles on development and progress. Its wonders never cease. Its possibilities are inestimable, because its mines and its farms produce surprises every year. It is the hunter's paradise, the poor man's hope. It is the mining man's El Dorado, the summer home of the continent.

Then, Greater Ontario has Pulpwood Areas that are practically illimitable. No drought can visit it. It has an abundance of water for beast and mankind, and for power. Some of the biggest pulpwood mills, and centers are to be found in the north. Besides feeding the paper and allied industries, they feed the farmer and his children during the process of clearing the land. The pulpwood buys his home, his farm implements and his stock. It gives him creature comforts from the outset, and inspires him in the will to do, and keeps his pioneering enthusiasm undimmed. Nature was never so bounteous. Never did happier communities inhabit a land than those in Greater Ontario. There is no fulsomeness in this. Those who disbelieve can prove for themselves. Greater Ontario's greatest critics, if it has any, are those who never go there, but talk of the "dreary winters up north".

The area is so wide that it could contain hundreds of thousands, where there are thousands. It needs people, but they must be a type that can stand the toil of the pioneering stage. Nothing worth while is gained without toil.

"This is the law of the Yukon,
And ever she makes it plain;
Send not your foolish and feeble,
Send me your strong and sane;
Send me the best of your breeding,
Lend me your chosen ones;
Them will I take to my bosom,
Them will I call my sons."

Thus wrote Robert Service of the Yukon. No words were ever more applicable to Greater Ontario.



1. CAMP WABI-KON
2. A COCHRANE CAMP CATCH
3. COOLING OFF

THE Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the Province and managed by a Commission, operates from North Bay to Cochrane, Ontario, a distance of 253 miles—Branch Lines 77 miles—Total 330 miles.

By the close of 1923 the main line will be extended another 70 miles north toward James Bay.

North Bay The Capital of Nipissing District.

Population 11,000 Less than a generation ago North Bay was little more than a small clearing on the edge of Lake

O Miles Nipissing. Today it is an important railway and industrial centre. It is served by four railways that radiate north, south, east and west:—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (the Southern Terminus), Grand Trunk Railway System, Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways.

Principal industries:—sawmills, planing mills, machine shops, car repair shops, brick making plant and two ice cream factories. This is an important tourist centre. From here, during the summer months, boats run daily to the French River District, one of the most desirable vacation points in Northern Ontario.

North Bay has many fine schools, churches, banks and hotels.

Travelling over the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay, the route lies through a maze of lake-land, river, pine forest, mineral range and rich agricultural country.

Trout Mills At Trout Mills you gain your first sight of a typical northern lakelet. The white splashes on the great

5.0 Miles sea of green forest background show the sites of the summer homes which dot the further side of the lake. Past Feronia the track falls into the valley of the North River. The lines of steel cross and recross the tortuous torrent, seeking to find the path of least resistance to the summit of this mountain defile.

Lounsbury On past Widdifield to the land of the red deer. Nearby is Otter Lake, full of the most tempting trout, and all about is the paradise of the sportsman. Passing Mulock on the left hand, we catch glimpses of the corduroy of the old colonization road built from North Bay to Lake Temiskaming in 1888. From Mulock the adventurous tourist may find his way into Anderson and a chain of

7.4 Miles smaller lakes, all abounding with the best of trout fishing. Five miles on from Mulock we reach "the Summit". Here the rails of the T. & N. O. reach their greatest height above the sea.

Feronia At Jocko the Hawkesbury Lumber Company have their depot, and all around are signs of the lumberjack's life. Riddle is the centre of a nest of woodland lakelets. From Riddle you may float your "Birch" through a maze of lakes and rivers down to the Ottawa.

10.0 Miles
Widdifield 14.8 Miles
Mulock 19.4 Miles
Tomiko 28.6 Miles
Jocko 33.1 Miles
Riddle 35.2 Miles



1. SILVER MINING, COBALT
2. SILVER "BRICKS," NIPISSING MINE
3. RAILWAY STATION, COBALT

Osborne
39.0 Miles

Diver
41.1 Miles

Otter
42.9 Miles

Bushnell
48.4 Miles

At Diver you are in the Moose Country. Passing Otter you enter the raspberry country. In July the sides of the track are lined with bushes red with the luscious fruit. Here the streams and lakes to the left open up canoe routes into the great lakeland of the Temagami country, any one of which repays a trip of exploration. At Bushnell you are at the starting point of a dozen different canoe routes leading off into the interminable forest in all directions. At your left rises a lofty hill said to be a mass of iron ore. A few miles on from Bushnell where the cleared allowance on either side widens out to 300 or 400 feet, you enter the Temagami Forest Reserve. From here for fifty or sixty miles to the north and west stretch marvellous areas of pine lands which the Ontario Government has set apart as a Forest Reserve, thus preserving the timber wealth in the interests of the people.

Kenney
49.7 Miles

Redwater
56.8 Miles

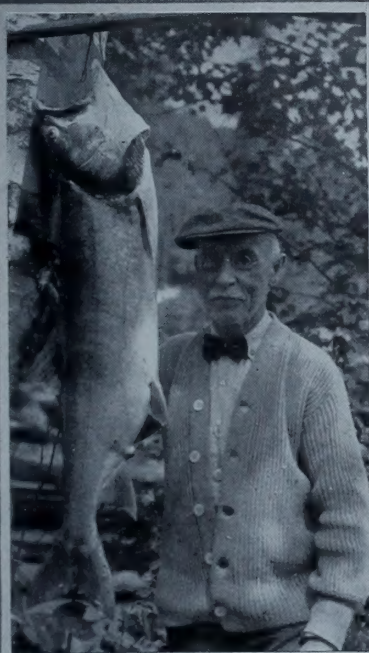
Doherty
64.7 Miles

At Kenney is a depot of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company. The pulpwood taken out is used in their pulp mill at Sturgeon Falls. Passing Redwater, you skirt Redwater Lake on your left for some two miles. At Redwater are found the farthest south mining claims on this line of wonderful mineral discoveries. In the Station is an old deserted shaft from which one of the early miners hoped to extract values in silver and gold. A few miles north of Redwater you come upon Rabbit Creek, a beautiful bubbling brook which you cross and recross in such a marvellous way that you fall to asking yourself from which car window you will next have a vision of its loveliness. Doherty is situated on Lower Twin Lake, and a few miles further on, we reach Temagami.

Temagami—Resting in the midst of the green wilderness of the Temagami Forest Reserve (50 miles by 60 miles) like some gigantic octopus with its innumerable legs and arms and feelers stretching out in every direction into this wonderland of ever-green hills, lies Lake Temagami.

Temagami! Pronounced (te-mog-a-me) with a full, open, deep-chested tone. How the very sound of this Indian word for "deep water" carries one off into the pine woods! In it you hear the sounds of lapping waters and rustling firs; from it you catch the odors of the balsams and the pine trees, and with it settles down into your heart the "Peace of perfect days."

Here you must come, if you really wish to enjoy Nature. Here are no conventional settlers' clearings. Here are no saw-mills sending out trails of black smoke, and mountains of bark and sawdust, to poison the clear air, and pollute the crystal waters. Half a mile after leaving the "fire-horse" at Temagami station you are in the bosom of the unbroken forest, surrounded by slopes of pine and balsam and fir, and lost in a labyrinth of



1. 28 POUND TROUT, CAMP WABI-KON
2. SUNDAY SERVICE, COCHRANE CAMP

islands and inlets and channels, stretching for interminable distances north and south and east and west. All is yet as Nature left it—rolling hillsides clad in interminable green; islands and islets like emerald gems set in a field of bluest blue; and this it will be for the next, and the next, and succeeding generations.

Matchless Temagami! Thou art to the wearied denizen of the busy haunts of men a very haven of peace and rest.

Imagine this lake with its 1,600 islands and islets! There are 1,259 islands surveyed and marked on the government map, ready for leasing to the prospective cottager. Visiting four islands each day and remaining forty days each year it would take you ten years to merely pay each one a flying visit.

Think of Temagami with its 3,000 miles of shore line! If you paddled around it once to explore its beauties you would have a canoe trip from Halifax to Vancouver and on some 200 miles into the Pacific Ocean. All this you may have without once making a carry or leaving the waters of Lake Temagami.

No wonder that Cy Warman, after being caught and held, along with a dozen charmed and delighted Chicago newspapermen, authors, and poets in these Temagami north woods, came out singing.

"Crystal Temagami, Wasacsinagami!

Low waves that beat on the shadowy shore,
North of the Nipissing, up the Temiskaming,

We will come back and sing you encore;
Back to the wilds again, show me the way;
Make me a child again, just for a day.

"Wondrous Temagami, Wasacsinagami!

Swift running rivers and skies that are blue,
Out on thy deep again, rock me to sleep again,

Rock me to sleep in my birch bark canoe;
Back to the wild again, show me the way,
Make me a child again, just for a day."

Accommodations—You must not think that great hardships and much discomfort must be met in order to enjoy the mysteries of this wildwood elysium. The opposite is the fact.

You travel in standard Pullman's, carried on fast solid vestibule trains right to the gateway of the Lake. This district is becoming so popular that established camps are taxed to the utmost, offering large opportunities for increasing accommodation for tourists.

Boats connect with all trains and will carry you to any part of the lake.

Boat Line is operated by the Perron & Marsh Navigation Company, who will furnish reliable guides, fishing tackle and complete camp equipment. A letter to the Company at Temagami P.O. will bring you full information.

The Ronnoco Hotel—At Temagami Station will be found the Ronnoco Hotel, under the management of the Temagami Fur Company. It is the only hotel in the Temagami Reserve. The

1. ALONG
THE LAKE,
HAILEYBURY

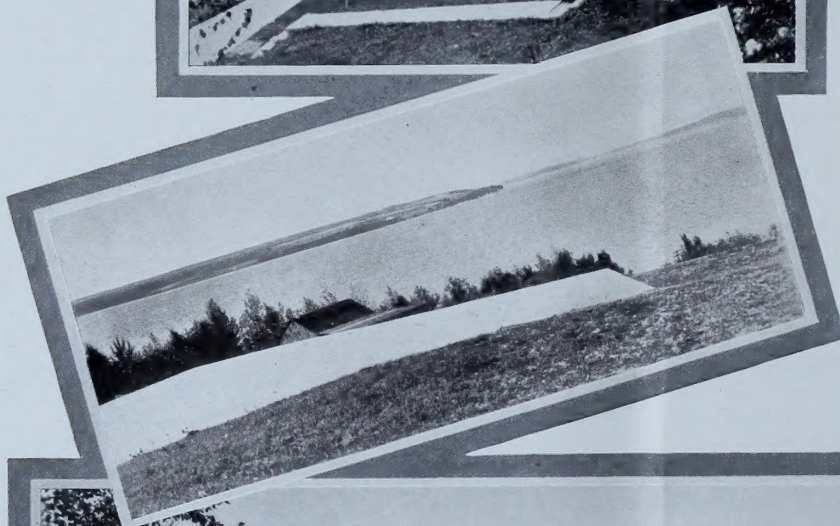


building is a commodious, three-story structure, with accommodation for one hundred guests, and is situated within easy access of the Railway Station and the Lake.

The Temagami Fur Company also operate Camp Acouchiching, located on an island at the south end of Lake Temagami, twenty-six miles from the Ronnoco Hotel. No part of this wonderful region is more beautiful. The island commands a picturesque view of the lake, its countless islands and cliff-like shores. The Camp has accommodation for one hundred guests. Large tents are provided for families and smaller tents for one or two persons. The beds are individual steel army hospital cots.

The Temagami Fur Company's registered launch, KEEGO, will make daily trips between Temagami Station and Camp Acouchiching, and their supply store at Temagami will be prepared to outfit tourists, furnishing them with canoes, camp equipment, and all necessary supplies at reasonable rates.

For booklet and full information address Mr. George N. Aulabaugh, 1825 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb., U.S.A., after July 1st, Temagami P.O., Ontario, Canada.



2. NINTH GREEN, HAILEYBURY GOLF COURSE

3. GOLFING, HAILEYBURY LINKS

A general store at Temagami where complete camp outfit and supplies can be secured at reasonable rates is operated by Mr. W. H. Cuppy, who is also in position to accommodate about twenty guests.

Bear Island—Seventeen miles up the Lake is found Bear Island. It is the heart of the octopus to which the lake has been compared. Every visitor should go to Bear Island. Standing on the wharf of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Island you have time to draw breath, after the excitement of the wonderful trip up the Northeast arm, and look about you. At your feet lap the wavelets of Temagami, the Indian name for "Deep Water." Down fifteen feet in its crystal depths you may catch a glimpse of a skulking bass. Above you stands the Hudson's Bay Post, not altogether what you might expect in this far northland, but a modern up-to-the-minute, plate-glass fronted store. Farther up the hill looms the Roman Catholic Church, its spire a heavenward pointing finger; its bell tolling out in this far-away wilderness the story of fidelity and heroism wrapped up in the lives of those Jesuit Fathers who first carried the story of the Cross to the Indian tribes in these then unknown forest fastnesses. To your ears come the soft sounds of the Ojibway tongue. That group of Indian youths and damsels chatting at the door of the store are lineal descendants of Hiawatha and Minnehaha. For it was from these Northern Ontario lakelands that the Ojibway chiefs came who told the Hiawatha legend to Schoolcraft, who repeated it to Longfellow, who enshrined it in those singing verses all English-speaking people know so well.

At the Hudson's Bay Post, Bear Island, you will find the obliging factor. He will supply your every need. On his shelves will be found fresh groceries and provisions. So that you may live in this untouched wilderness and still enjoy the comforts of civilization. He knows all about fishing tackle, tourist's supplies, canoes and guides, and he can plan an itinerary for you whereby you will be assured of a pleasant holiday and plenty of fish. His boat-house is filled with a complete line of Chestnut's canvas-covered canoes. From him you can secure launches for private trips over Temagami, or outfits and guides for a trip even to Moose Factory and the salt waters of Hudson's Bay, if you are venturesome enough for such a journey. Write the Hudson's Bay Factor, Bear Island, P.O., Ontario, early so as to be sure of guides and outfit when you arrive.

Permanent Camps—Temagami is a region which appeals especially to the individual camper, but there is good accommodation, however, at the permanent camps. These admirably situated and directed, are a feature of the region. Under careful guidance trips are made from headquarters through river and lake teeming with game fish, and the guests are placed in touch with Nature in the truest sense of the term.

Camp Wabi-Kon Resort.—Wabi-Kon is a resort camp, located on the south side of Temagami Island. It was established on

Temagami Island in 1908 and occupies the historic site of the old Hudson's Bay Post, where over a century ago the dusky Ojibways bartered their furs for the "Fire Sticks" and "Long Knives" of the white men.

Camp Wabi-Kon comprises a series of buildings and a tent colony. The buildings are all substantial in character and woodsey in their rustic appearance. The Camp is located on a jutting point. In the centre are the permanent buildings; and on the east and west shores, overlooking the lake in both directions, are the sleeping quarters. They are a little apart from the working centre of the Camp—far enough away for restfulness and quiet and close enough for convenience.

Wabi-Kon accommodates 100 guests. The Main Buildings comprise the following:—

The Bungalow Building—This is a rustic building with ample porch, containing a fire-place that will take in and burn "real logs". This building is the Camp's general lounging-room and social gathering place.

The Dining Room is a very large building used also as a lounging-room, with wide stone porches on two sides. It is built on the point of the island, so as to command water views in every direction. The dining-room seats 100, and tables range in size from four to eight persons. Wabi-Kon has been noted for some years for the excellency of its table.

The Sleeping Quarters are composed of one and two room cabins and floored tents. Tent living in this northern region is very popular. The tents are all floored, walled, and are absolutely dry and comfortable. They accommodate one and two persons. All have double roofs, which serve not only to keep them from dampness, but also keeps them cool on warm days. The tents and cabins are all comfortably furnished and the beds are good.

There is a fine sandy bathing beach, and a splendid livery for canoes, rowboats and launches. Capable and experienced guides are also available. There is an excellent outfitting department maintained in connection with the Camp.

The fishing in the Camp's immediate vicinity is unexcelled. Wabi-Kon is in the very heart of Temagami, and in every direction the bays and bayous, the arms and inlets of this most mysterious lake stretch out from the Camp providing the most satisfying fishing grounds.

For full particulars and booklet address Miss L. A. Orr, (before June 12th) 250 Wright Ave., Toronto, Canada, (after June 12th) Wabi-Kon Camp, Temagami, P.O., Ontario, Canada. **Camp Temagami.**—Is situated in the south arm of Lake Temagami, upon an island known to the Indians as "Mitawanga", "the island with sandy beaches," and which is more generally known as Cochrane Camp, was established in 1900, and has

accommodation for fifty boys. Younger boys form a separate division and are looked after with special care. The camp has some accommodation for adult friends or relations of the boys. Outfits for side-trips, skiffs or canoes, fishing accessories, etc. are provided from the camp stock. A daily mail service is conducted by the camp launch "Nancy". This camp had the honor of accommodating and entertaining Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, with members of their family and retinue during the visit of the vice-regal party to Temagami in 1917. An illustrated prospectus containing detailed information may be had upon application to A. L. Cochrane, Upper Canada College, Toronto, or (after June 25th) Temagami, P.O., Ontario.

Keewaydin Camp.—One of the most famous, as well as one of the oldest camps on the continent, is Keewaydin, an American camp in the heart of this Canadian wilderness. This camp which was founded in 1893, is on Devil's Island, in Lake Temagami, in the middle of Temagami Forest Reserve. To this camp come every year a large number of American boys—principally young fellows in the preparatory schools. Illustrated booklets, giving all particulars, may be had from the Director, Hon. A. S. Gregg Clark, M.N.G.S., the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn.

Mrs. John Turner.—Mr. and Mrs. John Turner are among the earliest residents of Bear Island—Mr. Turner coming as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mrs. Turner has accommodation for 35 guests, some in neat detached sleeping cabins. All may be assured of satisfactory, if unpretending, entertainment and plenty of good wholesome food. Write early to Mrs. John Turner, Bear Island, P.O., Ontario, to be sure of reservations.

Friday's Resort.—All who have ever visited Temagami are familiar with the fame of the Friday Brothers as expert Indian guides. Mr. and Mrs. William Friday have accommodation for 20 guests, in a comfortable frame house, on the Friday point, about three miles from Bear Island. Mr. Friday operates a gasoline launch which is for hire by the patrons of the house. He knows exactly where to take his parties for the best fishing. Write early to Mr. William Friday, Bear Island, P.O., Ontario, to secure accommodation.

Advantages of Temagami.—What makes Temagami such an unrivalled health resort? Why do a few weeks in these forest wilds reconstruct a broken down physical constitution and give a tired, wornout man a new lease of life, sending him back to his work with such a store of energy that he finds the ten months of following toil a thing to be enjoyed sooner than to be feared? Temagami's advantages may be enumerated as follows:—

1. Its Latitude. Lake Temagami lies with its southern extremity in 47 degrees north latitude, or 300 miles north of Toronto, 500 miles north of New York, 700 miles north of Washington. This insures a delightful summer climate—clear, warm, days and invigorating, cool nights.

2. Its Altitude. Lake Temagami lies over 1,000 feet above sea level. If on some heated August day in New York, you were carried up 1,000 feet above the top of the Metropolitan Life tower, you can imagine the change in climatic conditions which would result. Temagami is not only 1,000 feet above the level of New York, but it is 500 miles farther north. Latitude and altitude unite in giving a clear, dry, rarefied atmosphere.

3. Its Geological Formation. Lake Temagami lies in the Laurentian area. Its shores and hillsides are composed of crystalline or granitic rocks. Almost entire absence of limestone has caused its water to be comparatively soft. The hard nature of its shore line and bottom has prevented disintegration and the formation of mud or sand. Everywhere you will find rock and water, and rock and water only. There is, with rare exceptions, no mud, no weeds, nothing offensive; only the bare, clean rocks and the crystal-clear waters into whose pellucid depths you may gaze to a distance of twenty or even thirty feet and note the active motion of the sportive minnow, or the more sedate movements of the lazy four-pound black bass. To those living in limestone regions, where the water is hard, the lakes and rivers filled with muddy silt; and, therefore, urinary and malarial troubles prevalent, a month or more each year in Temagami must add to the span of life and probably prevent years of excruciating agony. Can you afford to be so busy that you cannot give yourself this opportunity for increased health and happiness? Think twice before you decide to spend another year with no let-up to the dreary treadmill of business.

4. Its Clear, Dry Atmosphere. No one can fully appreciate the clearness and lack of humidity in the air of Temagami, except those who have spent a week or so in its wilds and fastnesses. Some conception of it may be conveyed to the non-visitor from the following facts:—

A. The writer has frequently carried on conversation with people camped on an island a full mile away. To appreciate this, measure off in your mind a mile from where you now sit, and imagine shouting to, and being heard by, a person sitting at the other end of that mile. This is wireless telegraphy without a sending or a receiving instrument, except the ears and the throats of two lusty campers. In the still, clear, Temagami evenings, the weird cry of the solitary loon, the sharp yelp of the questing wolf, the hoarse bellow of the angry bull-moose, come over the quiet waters mingled with the incessant bark of the Indian dogs, the lightsome laugh of some care-free tourist, and the dip, dip of some belated paddle.

B. Everywhere in Temagami is "echo rock". Anywhere between the islands, and where can you go and not be between islands, you can get as many as six distinct echoes. Some August night, with the moon sailing through fleecy clouds, and the planets shining like points of light in the crystal depths below your canoe, let a clear baritone voice roll out a flood of song among



1. HUDSON'S BAY POST, BEAR ISLAND
2. PRIZE 6½ POUND BASS (SMALL-MOUTHED) CAUGHT IN LAKE TEMAGAMI
3. CAMP WABI-KON

Temagami's islands and you might think the Gods themselves had awakened and that every rock and islet was the home of some musical spirit voicing the theme of the night in silver song. Come to this "Gem of the North Land" if it be only to hear the echoes on a still night under a harvest moon.

C. Your clothing will not stay wet in Temagami. Draw in your line on a hand troll over your left leg and soon a wet patch appears on your trousers, only to become perfectly dry in the next ten minutes, while you are cooking the luscious pickerel which rewarded your labors.

No ennui, no indigestion, no catarrh, no hay fever in such an atmosphere. Come once, to put these assertions to the test.

An Ideal Trip.—Some fine morning in July or August you leave the Hudson's Bay Post, Bear Island, where you have outfitted for your canoe trip into the unbroken forest and unexplored lake-land. The clear northland air is wine to your nostrils, and you drink great invigorating gulps while you bend to the paddle as your canoe threads the sinuous passages lying between the islands of Temagami on your way to the first portage. Care slips away, the blood springs leaping through your veins, you wonder why you love it so much. You forget that a thousand years ago your ancestors lived this care-free life of the open and do as you will you cannot live the old life down. The unnaturalness and conventionalities of the city cannot satisfy the heart hunger for the smell of the pines, the swish of the paddle, the sights and sounds of the portage, and that indefinable something which makes every nerve tingle and every fibre vibrate when the wary bass down twenty feet deep in Temagami's pellucid waters makes his first nibble at your guilty hook.

But here you are at the end of one happy hour five miles southwest down the lake and at the foot of your first portage. It is clearly marked on the shore line of the lake by the white poster of the Fire-Ranger tacked to the trunk of some outstanding tree.

While your guide is unpacking the canoe (it is not necessary to employ a guide if you are willing to do the work yourself, the merest tyro in woodcraft could not lose his way), you have leisure to look about you. Above you towers the pine clad hillsides of the mainland, at your feet lies the blue bosom of Temagami shining in the sunlight like some floor of polished metal broken only by the wake of your passing canoe which you can yet trace for rods on the otherwise unbroken surface. Stretching away far as the eye can reach is a kaleidoscopic view of island and lake, mingling and intermingling in one maze of blue water and green shore line, while above all broods the vaulted arch of illimitable empyrean blue.

Pure Lake.—The canoe is on your shoulders, or the tump line across your forehead, your back is bent and you trudge manfully up the boulder strewn pathway. Up! up! for Pure Lake lies before you nestling among its mountains 1,078 feet above the

sea. The portage is only one-fourth of a mile in length, but in that space you have had a fatiguing climb, for as you put your canoe down Temagami lies still glittering in the sunlight 110 feet below you.

So this is what you have come to see! You stand transfixed by the beauty of the scene. It is grand, inspiring. The little blue lake, with its elbows (some call it Elbow Lake) promontories, and with all crystal depths of bluest blue, surrounded by towering cliffs and frowning ridges from which you may catch glimpses of Temagami, running like ribbons of silver among its myriad islands of living emerald.

It is a sight for the Gods. Try it once for yourself and be convinced.

You may remain here for a day, or for a week, exploring the farthest nooks and corners, and searching the cool depths of the pure waters for the elusive bass and trout and be well repaid for your stay. But we are to push on, for other lakes await us, and other scenes allure.

Gull Lake.—Keeping ever to the left, resisting the temptation to enter the fine bays and channels opening to the right you soon reach the western end of the lake, and see again the guiding blazon of the Fire-Ranger's poster as it beckons onwards from the white shaft of some silver birch. This marks the opening of every portage, and makes travelling in the wilderness as possible as finding your way from place to place in a strange city is possible through the names and numbers on the lamp posts.

Here, then, is your finger post in the wilderness. After days and weeks in the wilderness these posters shining out in the greenery making sure and certain the way, and speaking as they do of security, order, and the presence of man, come to be looked on as lone-land friends and are often greeted with a glad "hurrah". How, with all our longings for the campfire and the wilderness we after all yearn for the companionship of our fellow men. Strange mortals, we!

But you are over the portage again. It's only some hundred yards in length, and no hill to climb. You are standing on the shore of a tiny, weedy, lakelet. Keep quiet, for if you have not made too much noise, you may here catch sight of a lordly bull moose nosing among the lily pads for his morning meal, or you will certainly see tracks that mark his presence but a short time before in the torn, trailing stems of the water plants and the disturbed condition of the peaty bottom.

Try a cast here, along the weedy edge for a skulking bass. They love to lie among the stems of the water lillies at the edge of deeper waters. If you get a beauty or two you will have no uneasiness about your dinner a few miles farther on.

Across the waters of this miniature lakelet again the gleaming signal of the otherwise hidden portage lures you on. Another

short carry of a hundred level yards; and behold! an inland sea stands revealed sequestered in the bosom of this wilderness of broken mountains, and pineclad hillside.

Gull Lake lies before you. Stretching its irregular length seven or eight miles between, in many places, cliffs rising sheer from the water three or four hundred feet, flanked by hillsides clothed with green woods ranged rank over rank in "gay theatric pride". It is magnificent.

You may stay here for a day, a week, or a life time. Camping places are numerous and the fishing all that the most exacting angler can desire. If your stay must be short, or you have gone far enough into the forest-land you may return to your out-fitting place from this lake, by travelling to the north end of the lake and taking the long portage back to Temagami. It will test your endurance, for it is one mile and a quarter in length.

But you tarry, in Gull Lake only for the mid-day meal. Many tempting places for the camp-fire are found. Your appetite is good for you started early, and the hour for the nooning soon passes away.

Turtle Lake.—Again you are in the canoe and away for the southwest corner of Gull Lake. The gleaming white is again seen marking your way into the mazes of the unknown before you. Again your canoe is on your shoulders, and over an easy, well-marked portage of about half a mile in length, you find your way into Turtle Lake.

Manito-Pee-Pa-Gee.—Turtle Lake is not where you stop. Paddling to the south end you are again guided to the opening of the portage. An easy carry of half a mile leads you into a small lakelet from which a short portage of one hundred yards brings you to Manito-pee-pa-gee, where you are to stay for the night.

You are now probably fifteen miles from your starting point in the morning. You have covered six fairly tiresome portages and as it has been your first day at the paddle you are honestly weary. But if the wind was not high and you started at eight o'clock in the morning, you should be safely camped in the Lake of the Devil by five o'clock in the afternoon. You will find the first island in the lake provides an ideal spot on which to pitch your tent.

Surely you are now in the land of romance. Manito-pee-pa-gee is freely translated by the white man Devil's Lake. Why, is not revealed, for a sweeter, quieter, more reposeful spot could scarce be found. But Devil's Lake, it is, and as the smoke of the campfire curls up, and up, and up, into the gathering darkness, before you roll into your blankets upon the fragrant spruce boughs, you conjure up all kinds of weird stories of Ojibway lovers and dusky maidens over whose destinies ruled the malign influence of this Demon of the Forest who left his memory woven in the cognomen of this lake. But the moon comes up and the



1. THE BEACH, NEW LISKEARD
2. RAILWAY STATION, NEW LISKEARD
3. THE BEACH NEW LISKEARD

4. GLENGARRY STOCK FARM
5. ENGLEHART STATION GROUNDS
6. RESIDENTIAL SECTION NEW LISKEARD

stars leap out and the silver light dances and sparkles on the living waters and in the silver sheen of the moonlight all thoughts of darkness and devils vanish, and you see again as in the long-ago, the vine-clad porch of the country home on which is standing in the golden light of the gloaming, one far sweeter than any dusky forest maiden of the Temagami Lake land. Soon you are in your blankets and off to dream-land to live over again the delightful hours on lake and portage which this glad day has brought.

Wa-Wi-Ash-Kash-Ing.—Early hours obtain in the Northland. By six o'clock you are astir. Probably it is the lure of a trout which will first engage your attention. But soon the fever to move is in your blood, and you wish to take the stiffness of yesterday's paddling out of your arms.

Leaving your tent standing, for you are to return to it again, you paddle to the south end of the lake. The portage is readily found. A short, easy carry lands you in a lakelet, from which another just as short and easy puts you into Wa-wi-ash-kash-ing, the home of the many moose and the big bass.

Grassy Lake, as Wa-wi-ash-kash-ing, is rendered in English, is the sportman's paradise. Here have been caught some of the largest bass this country has produced, and here as many as eleven moose have been seen in one group. You may spend on this lake a day or a week. Time flies when the fishing is good, and for good fishing you need go no farther.

But the fever is yet in your blood. You are off again, and night finds you in your tent on Devil's Lake.

Emerald Lake.—It is the morning of your third day. You have lived a year in the last two days since you started from your outfitting post in the early morning, forty-eight hours ago. You can scarcely encompass the joy, novelty, and ecstasy of it all.

If you must, you can now return through Turtle Lake, Gull Lake and the mile and a quarter portage to your outfitting point, but you say, No! Then on! on! into still unexplored wilderness.

The tent is down and in the canoe, and you are on your way to the north end of the lake. Passing on the right the portage by which you entered Devil's Lake, on the left, you soon discover the white portage signal again, and are off on a rough carry something over half a mile in length to a lakelet from which an easy half-mile portage lands you in Emerald Lake. Here is another paradise for black bass. You may tarry here for all the fishing you want. At the northern end of the lake you come to a fine camping place on the right hand shore, and here you may pitch for your third night.

Obabika Lake.—It is the morning of your fourth day. The full power of the forest siren is now felt. The wanderlust controls and it is still on, on, into the forest depths.

The camp is struck and you are in your canoe again, off for Obabika. O-bah-be-ka! how these Algonquin words ring out in full-chested, deep-toned vowel-sounds, carrying one back to the moan of the pines, the weird laugh of the loon, and the glamour of the early morning lake with the mists rising like gauzy veils from the waters lured upward to the skies by the loving touch of Old Sol, just climbing over the tops of the eastern hills.

Again the white poster on the tree trunk is your guide. You are over the first portage, an easy quarter mile, before you realize you have commenced another day of forest marvels. Again the woodland lakelet receives you. On the farther shore gleams again the alluring beacon. A few swift strokes of the paddle and again you are on the portage. This time it is a good half mile, but all down hill, so you do not feel in the least exhausted when you place your canoe in the waters of Obabika, shining at your feet. Like Gull Lake, again you are in a considerable body of water, for Obabika stretches irregularly for twelve or fifteen miles to the northward.

All day you paddle, leisurely forward fishing in the likely places, pausing to admire the most striking bits of scenery, chatting for an hour or so with the fire-ranger whose camp is a conspicuous object on an island half way up the lake. If you must, again you can make your outfitting post before the setting of the sun, by crossing the portage half-way up Obabika Lake, plainly marked on the right hand shore, into Obabika Bay and taking a vigorous paddle down it into the North West Arm and thus into old Temagami again.

But you still long for more forest and lake, so continuing to the north end of Obabika you find a perfect camping spot on the left hand shore and here your tent is pitched for the fourth night.

Wakimika.—Your fifth day in Temagami opens by a paddle down the creek leading from Obabika to Lake Wakimika. Its opening is plainly marked only a few minutes paddle from your camping place.

In Wakimika you may spend a week with the sportive bass and be well repaid, but we are to hurry on for the lure of Diamond Lake and Lady Evelyn Falls is before us. So paddling to the north east angle of Wakimika, where the opening of the stream flowing from Wakimika to Diamond Lake is again clearly marked, you start on your way to the far-famed Lady Evelyn Falls. The passage of the stream is broken by two portages, both very short, but the last one very stoney. Now you are in Diamond Lake. Passing on down the lake some five miles you turn to your left up a large arm opening to the northward, and another mile or so brings you to that northland marvel of sylvan beauty, Lady Evelyn Falls. As you approach the end of the arm, watch for the landing place on the right hand as there is a possibility of being drawn over the Falls.

Here more than ever you will feel the call of the woodland. The scene is magnificently picturesque. The green pines, the tumbling waters, the scarred and furrowed rocks, and below the winding river so calm and peaceful fills up a scene that stands unequalled for wildwood beauty in the world.

A few rods below the Falls the river is again tortured by a narrow gorge through which its waters rush to plunge into a still, black pool in the cool depths of which the biggest and gamiest black bass of the northland lie waiting your enticing lure. Go and win one! and then, returning to the flat rocks at the Falls, prepare your noon-day meal, and enjoy the luscious bass in the presence of Nature's scenic marvels.

As you sit, and talk, and wonder, you will long to go on to the northward and explore the marvels of Lady Evelyn Lake, the scenic gem of this northland country, gaze on the marvels of the tumbling Matawabika Falls and float down the majestic Montreal River to Latchford and civilization again. But the Hudson's Bay Factor, Bear Island, is waiting for your canoe, a chair behind a desk in a far away Southern city is calling, and loath as you are you must turn again to the southward. So as the sun is standing far down in the west you are again in your canoe pointing south on the home stretch. About five miles down the lake you spy a fine camping spot on an island, and here you spend your fifth night.

Sandy Inlet.—Next morning you are up early and away. At the south east angle of Diamond Lake you find the entrance to Sharp Rock portage. It is fully a quarter-mile in length, somewhat hilly and rocky, but you are soon over and paddling down Sharp Rock Inlet.

Keeping well to the left you pass Beaver and Deer Islands on the right, and pause for a look at the ruins of the Lady Evelyn Hotel, which was burned down in July, 1912. Now, if you must, a paddle of twelve miles straight south will bring you to your outfitting place again, but if possible stay another day for a peep at Sandy Inlet and a chat with Father Paradis.

Then from the ruins of the Lady Evelyn an easterly course will bring you to the entrance of the portage on the shore line, which will by an easy quarter-mile carry bring you to the finest sand beach in Temagami. Here is the home and here are the



1. CUT BY A BEAVER
2. LOADING LOGS

3. PORQUIS JUNCTION
4. EXPERIMENTAL FARM, MONTEITH

farms of Father Paradis. Fortunate will you be if you find the Father at home for this pathfinder of the northland is a most intelligent and entertaining character.

Dinner at Sandy Inlet on fresh vegetables, milk and eggs, always purchasable from the French habitant in charge, puts a new vigor in your muscles, for after a week on canned beans and black bass we turn again to the "fleshpots of Egypt" with a renewed zest. So you are off again to the southward. A paddle of five miles brings you to Red Pine Island. Here you pitch camp early, so as to allow a full evening to paddle over to Devil's Island and enjoy the hospitality of Keewaydin Camp and become acquainted with the unique personality, A. S. Gregg Clarke, founder and conductor of the most important wildwoods camp in America. Possibly you will be tempted to shoot over to Granny Island lying close by to take a sly peep at Kokomis, the Lot's wife of the Ojibway people. Only this wife is re-produced in stone, and is said to have, at one time been the wilful partner of his Satanic majesty. At any rate here she is certain enough, clearly outlined, and a worth while natural curiosity. But you are back in your tent again dreaming away your sixth and last night on the springy balsams.

Ko-Ko-Ko Lake.— Early next morning finds you astir for is not this your last day in Temagami? If you must, a brisk paddle of six miles south will bring you again to your outfitting place. But the best wine has been left for the last day of the feast if you can stay for the trip down Ko-ko-ko Lake and Bay.

Paddling east for a mile or so brings you to the portage into Ko-ko-ko Lake. It is an easy carry of some 200 yards. Here, you will find at the mouth of the stream entering the lake on its east side a splendid fishing hole, filled with gamey black bass, and gamier pike. You will have the fight of your life with some of these beauties, if they are biting when you arrive.

But you are off again for Ko-ko-ko Bay and your starting point. The portage cannot be missed at the south end of the lake. It is one of the most beautiful you have seen. A clearly marked and well-worn pathway through a forest of silver birches, and poplars, one loves to linger over every part of it.

Your noon-day meal is eaten at the end of the portage. For the last time you pack up the impedimenta of your trip. For the last time all is stowed in the canoe and you are off on the bosom of the Ko-ko-ko Bay. Six miles to the south, through one of the most beautiful, sinuous, and entrancing of Temagami's waterways you thread your way to your outfitting point again. On either side rise magnificent receding hillsides clothed to the water's edge with the interminable green of the forest, while the mazy thread of the silver water allures you on, and on, and on.

At last, it is all over. You are on the dock at Bear Island again, and surrounded by the sights and sounds of civilization once more. Manito-pee-pa-gee, Wa-wi-ash-kash-ing, the thrill,

of humming reel, the tug of the lusty trout, the shimmering moon on the silvery water, the weird cry of the loon, the mystic song of the Ojibway guide, the swish of the paddle and the slumberous song of the splashing water fell are as memories of the past and you again don the armour of the every day fight; cap, and sweater, and moccasins fall off and in their place the Christie and the four-button sack reign supreme. You are off again for the office and the ten-month-grind, but better and stronger, deeper and sweeter for the seven days in the wildwoods of Temagami.

Are You Going To Come?—This trip may be made in a week as here described, or it may occupy a month at the will and pleasure of the camper. Any party composed of men used to canoes and bush life may safely negotiate it without guides, if they are willing to do the portaging and cooking. If you write to the Manager of the Perron and Marsh Navigation Co., Temagami, or to the Hudson's Bay Factor, Bear Island, you may secure guides and learn the exact cost of outfitting. In writing state definitely the trip you wish to take, the time you wish to spend, number in the party, etc. etc.

Latchford, At Latchford the Montreal River is crossed on a
95.4 Miles steel bridge of three spans. Industry—lumbering,
Population 200 three mills. Anglican and Presbyterian churches.

Cobalt, The Silver Mining Centre of Northern Ontario.
104.1 Miles Silver was discovered here seventeen years ago.
Population Messrs. McKinley and Darragh engaged in cutting
4,421 ties for the construction of the T. & N. O. Railway,
one Sunday afternoon were idling about, tossing

pebbles into the lake. They were interested to find that which, to them, appeared to be small nuggets of lead. Further search revealed the presence of many such nuggets. Curiosity prompted these men to have the nuggets analysed, at which time it became known that they were in reality pieces of silver eroded down from the silver bearing veins which outcropped at the surface. It was more than two years before excitement manifested itself to any large degree, owing to the tendency to doubt the presence of precious metal in very large quantities in this Province. From the year of discovery, 1903, up to the middle of 1920, the mines of Cobalt have produced 309,010,836 ounces of silver valued at \$188,411,972. Dividends paid amount to more than \$80,000,000, while the treasuries of the operating companies contain between \$15,000,000 and \$18,000,000. The net profit realized has thus amounted to about fifty per cent. of the total production, reflecting both the richness of the deposits and the efficiency with which the mines have been operated. Current production from these mines is at the rate of about 1,000,000 ounces of silver every thirty days, while ore reserves secure a large output for a long time to come. The Nipissing Mine producing at the rate of over \$4,000,000 a year is the largest producing silver mine in Canada, in fact being one of the leading producers in the British Empire. Not only is silver being mined in the rich Cobalt District, but it



1. AIRING THE SHEEP. ENGLEHART
 2. ANGORA GOATS AT ENGLEHART
 3, 4, 5. HARVEST FIELDS. NORTHERN ONTARIO

has also been found at intervals for some twenty miles to the south-east and also at intervals for about sixty miles to the north-west. At this late date with interest becoming more or less decentralized from the point of greatest concentration of metal at Cobalt, the outlying districts are beginning to offer promise of yielding a large amount of silver. Developments of great importance are, therefore, still expected from this field.

At Cobalt Station you may notice one of the enterprises initiated with a view to winning an increased supply of the precious white metal. This is the basin of Cobalt Lake, now practically dry. This lake was pumped out in order to allow of mining operations under the bed of the lake and some of the richest veins in the camps are now being worked there. Kerr Lake, a short distance from the town, was also removed from the map in a similar way in order to ensure safety of mining operations under the bed of the lake. In the early days of the camp the silver ore was shipped in box cars to be milled at other points, but great ore crushing plants are now in operation and what was at one time considered waste material from the mines is turning out silver in paying quantities. One of these big mills the "Nipissing" may be seen on the hillside across the lake from the railway. Overhead are conveyors taking the mineralized rock from the mine to be crushed. There is enough ore in sight to keep Cobalt busy for many years to come.

Cobalt has practically every convenience that is found in towns and cities of other sections of the country. A bountiful and steady supply of electric power gives motive energy and light to the Town's industries, business blocks and private houses. An electric railway extending for fifteen miles connects Cobalt and Kerr Lake, North Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard. The town has one of the most up-to-date Young Men's Christian Association Buildings in the country. Six churches provide all that is necessary in spiritual things. Public and separate schools under efficient staffs give facilities for education to the young. Four branch banks cater to the needs of commercial life of the town. A branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Mines Hospital with a competent staff of nurses, and several doctors take care of the physical well-being of the citizens.

North Cobalt	Here are located the office and car barns of the Nipissing Central Railway.
107.0 Miles	Industries, lumber mill and factory, shingle and lath mill.
Population 1,765	Soil is very suitable for market gardening and good market immediately available for produce.
Haileybury	At Haileybury agricultural lands replace the forest and mining areas, and one cannot fail to be impressed with the beauty of the surroundings in which these hard working settlers find their inspiration. Haileybury is the home of many of the Cobalt mining men. It is connected with Cobalt by the Nipissing
108.7 Miles	
Population 3,700	



1. NORTHERN ACADEMY, MONTEITH
2. EXPERIMENTAL FARM, MONTEITH

3. POPLAR PULP WOOD
4. PULP WOOD, BLACK TOWNSHIP

5. BREAKING LOG JAM, CONNAUGHT
6. RAILWAY STATION, TIMMINS

Central Electric Railway. is the judicial seat of the new District of Temiskaming, and one of the oldest and most beautiful towns in Northern Ontario.

Haileybury has one of the finest nine-hole golf courses in Canada. It covers fifty acres immediately adjoining the town on the north, overlooking Lake Temiskaming. Total length approximately two and a quarter miles. Three holes over five hundred yards each—total membership two hundred, for terms apply to the secretary of the club.

Public Buildings.—Court house, Land Titles Office, Armories.

Educational Buildings.—High school, mining school, two public schools and separate school. Churches of all denominations. Children's shelter and Hospital, four banks.

Industries.—Box and stave factory, pulp mill and lumber mill.

There is a fine public park overlooking Lake Temiskaming, with baseball diamond, four tennis courts, two bowling greens and bath houses.

Transportation.—The Ville Marie Navigation Co. operate from Haileybury to all points on Lake Temiskaming.

New Liskeard New Liskeard is the leading agricultural town in this part of Northern Ontario. Settlers first came to New Liskeard a quarter of a century ago. They travelled here by way of the Ottawa River and Lake Temiskaming, on the shore of

which the town is situated. This was several years prior to the building of the T. & N. O. Railway. On account of the advanced state of agricultural development in the vicinity of New Liskeard the produce from this area is larger than from any other part of the District. This in itself is pointed to as evidence in support of the contention that as the agricultural lands in all parts of Northern Ontario become more highly developed and with more of the timber removed, the crops which may be grown may include most of those now grown successfully in old or Southern Ontario.

New Liskeard is claimed to be the healthiest town in the District.

Public Buildings.—Two large public schools, continuation school (a high school is to be erected the coming spring) separate school, private school.

Churches.—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, English and Catholic.

Amusements.—1 Opera House (seats 700 people) 1 large curling rink, 1 large skating rink. One of the finest recreation grounds this side of Toronto, located on Lake Temiskaming, consisting of thirty-eight acres, right in the heart of the town and has the finest beach in Northern Ontario. The grounds have a half mile track in splendid condition, a stand seating 850 people, a large hall for amusements such as dancing and concerts.

Fire Protection.—New Liskeard has an unlimited supply of the very best spring water, considered by many outside residents to be the purest water supply in the district.

Light and Power.—The streets, and most of the homes, are well lighted with electric lights.

Agriculture.—Here is located the Ontario Government Agriculture School and the Ontario Government Creamery.

Industries.—These include two machine shops manufacturing mining and industrial machinery, two sash and door factories, ice cream factory, box shook and woodenware factory, bottling works and grist mill.

Pulpwood.—There is a great quantity of poplar wood to be had farther back from the town.

Game and Fish.—There is splendid hunting to be had within ten miles of New Liskeard. Moose and red deer are beginning to come into the country west of the town. There are several trout streams located within an hour's ride. About ten miles west from New Liskeard and over splendid motor roads are several small lakes, and here can be had grey trout, pickerel and speckled trout. North Temiskaming, about sixteen miles from New Liskeard is situated at the head of Lake Temiskaming, and to this point many hunters come annually to hunt moose. Guides can be had at this point through Mr. J. P. Ranger.

Outside Industries.—Shipping point, New Liskeard—There are several large sawmills located west of the town, as far as ten miles from the railroad, and these mills produce millions of feet of lumber annually.

Business Openings.—There are from ten to twelve thousand people located adjacent to New Liskeard. This does not include the many towns on the Quebec side of the lake, which can be reached by boat or motor from New Liskeard, and there are splendid opportunities for the manufacture of various staple articles used in the home, on the farm and in the building up of the country.

Uno Park, 119.7 Miles Leaving New Liskeard we enter "The Clay Belt." This is a vast new land, which, roughly may be said to extend from the Bell River in Quebec to 400 miles west of the Ontario-Quebec boundary, varying in depth north and south from twenty-five to one hundred miles, and served by the Canadian Government Railways and the T. & N. O.

Population 100 The Clay Belt proper comprises an area of at least 16,000,000 acres of level or undulating ground with an entire absence of stones. The soil is a

rich clay loam and it is a safe statement that from sixty to seventy five per cent. is good farm land, and this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy.



1. HOLLINGER GOLD MINES

2. CORNER OF IROQUOIS FALLS

3. ABITIBI POWER & PAPER PLANT, IROQUOIS

Earlton, The country about Earlton is very beautiful, and
129.9 Miles the agricultural lands are partially level and
Population partially rolling, but unsurpassed in fertility.
150 From Earlton the Elk Lake Branch runs a distance
of twenty-eight and a half miles to Elk Lake on
the Montreal River. In addition to being a mining centre Elk
Lake is the centre of a great lumbering business.

Uno Park, Thornloe and Earlton all have public schools and
churches. Lumber mills are situated at Uno Park and Earlton
Junction.

Elk Lake Elk Lake is connected with Gowganda by a
158.6 Miles Government Road. The Miller Lake O'Brien
Population Mine, Gowganda, has been a producer of high
450 grade silver ore for many years. The Tretheway
Silver Mine, adjacent to the Miller Lake property
is looked upon as a certain producer. Development work is being
carried on, on several other properties. The Matachewan Dis-
trict looks very promising as a gold mining centre and further
west, holders of claims are confident they have a large body of
paying asbestos ore. Power is available at Indian Chutes and
High Falls and on the Montreal River north of Elk Lake.

Heaslip Good farming country, suitable for mixed farm-
136.2 Miles ing and dairying. Two public schools, two
Population churches, four general stores, community hall
150 and orange hall, lumber mill.

Englehart Englehart is a thriving point. Over \$200,000
139.8 Miles has been expended in erecting a handsome depot,
Population attractive parks and playgrounds and home for
700 the railway employees. No better farming land
can be found anywhere than in the vicinity of

Englehart. It is also a divisional point on the T. & N. O. Rail-
way. Three churches, public school and bank, electric light.

Charlton Just beyond Englehart a branch of the T. & N. O.
148.2 Miles Railway runs out to Charlton, a progressive town,
Population beautifully placed at the foot of Long Lake and
410 in the midst of excellent farming land. Public
Buildings, Orange Hall, Victoria Hall, Agricul-
tural Fair building, three churches, three schools. There are also
eight public schools in the vicinity.

Industries.—Beaver Board Timber Company, Rossing mill
three lumber mills, Northern Ontario Light & Power Company
power distributing plant (Distributing power to Englehart and
Kirkland Lake).

Game.—Moose, deer, partridge, pike, pickerel, whitefish and
bass.

Chamberlain, Wawbewawa and Krugerdorf, small villages
lying just north of Englehart, have country schools and churches,
post offices, telephone offices, well timbered lots and good farming
lands. Game and fish in fair quantities in the vicinity of each.

Boston Creek The Miller Independence Mines is the leading
154.2 Miles mining operation, the property being worked to
Population a depth of five hundred feet. Over a year ago
75 Calaverite was discovered (tellurite of gold)
in spectacular quantities at a point near the

surface in an exploration shaft. The work at a depth of five
hundred feet is for the purpose of opening up the downward
continuation of this rich body. While the ore throughout the
district is valuable chiefly for the gold content, yet, almost with-
out exception it contains silver in quantities that offer promise of
this metal being found to be a by-product of more or less value.

Dane The jumping off place for the Larder Lake Mining
160.7 Miles camp. In this district the following mines are
Population located:—The Goldfield Mining Company, em-
75 ploying 200 men; The Argonauts, Crown Reserve
and Coniagas. The J. R. Booth Lumber Co. are
operating in this District. Larder Lake with a shore line of
about one hundred and fifty miles is rich in trout, pickerel, white-
fish, perch and pike.

Swastika At Swastika, industry again turns to mining.
165.8 Miles From here the Ontario Government has con-
Population structed a macadam road some six miles in length
3,000 which passes through the Kirkland Lake gold area.
(Including Principal mines in this section are the Lake Shore,
Kirkland Kirkland Lake, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck Hughes
Lake.) and Tough Oakes. The Mines are but newly
opened up and production is on the increase. As

yet only a very small part of the prospective area has been
developed and the field presents attractions for mine exploration
and development work perhaps not surpassed by any other field
in the world.

Sesekinika At Sesikinika we catch a glimpse of Lake Sese-
171.1 Miles kinika, a dream of beauty, reminding one of
Temagami on a smaller scale. Having passed
Sesekinika Station, we cross the height of land—the ridge pole
of Canada.

Bourkes About eighty farms are located in this section.
184. Miles There is one school house. The Murray Mogrigge
Population and the Bourkes Mining Company, are located
130 in the vicinity.

Ramore Good agricultural District, two schools, two
196.0 Miles lumber mills. Good fishing and moose hunting
Population within six miles of Ramore Station. Road now
Surround- being constructed to Munroe Township and
ing Lightning River District. When completed, this
Territory will make distance seven miles shorter via Ramore
600 than the present route used from Matheson.
Preparations are being made for the erection of a
creamery at Ramore.



1. & 2. NORTHERN ONTARIO FARM SCENES
3. & 4 JULY WHEAT CUTTING
5. SESEKINIKA LAKE

Matheson, Matheson has a population of 315, has three
206.2 Miles churches, one three-roomed brick public school,
Population two sawmills, one brick yard, one creamery,
315 cement sidewalks and waterworks.

The land for miles around is of the very best for farming purposes and what is not already under cultivation would be very easily cleaned, having been burned over in 1916. The fall wheat on a seventy acre field yielded twenty-five bushels per acre. Potatoes yielded two hundred bags per acre. All other vegetables can be grown in abundance.

The Croesus Gold Mine, Hattie Gold Mine and Cartwright Goldfields Mines are situated some ten or twelve miles north east of Matheson. The latter two will soon be in the producing class.

The town of Matheson, therefore, is not only situated in the centre of a good agricultural district, but it is also a distributing point for a mineral area of considerable promise.

Some twenty miles south in Watabeag Lake, lake trout are to be found in great numbers, varying in weight from five to twenty-five pounds. In this same region partridge and moose are plentiful.

Monteith For the purpose of assisting settlers in the selection
210.1 Miles of crops best suited to the agricultural districts of
Population this part of Northern Ontario, including the Tem-
300 iskaming and Cochrane clay-belt, the Ontario
Government has established an Experimental
Farm at Monteith.

Here also is located the Northern Academy, which was established for the purpose of meeting, in an unique way, the needs of the North. It might be rightly termed an "Opportunity School" seeing that it is intended to supply educational facilities for those who, on account of physical, financial, or other condition are denied them. It is, therefore, both an Elementary and High School admitting pupils over ten years of age from rural sections who from physical obstacles, distance, or the scattered nature of settlements cannot be readily provided with schools, and also admitting pupils of High School Status who have just passed the Entrance or have attained a one or two year's standing in High School work in some small fifth class or Continuation School. It undertakes, therefore, to finish their education under favorable conditions both as to tuition and living expenses. These are placed at the lowest possible amount. In case parents are unable to meet even the nominal sum charged, special provisions are made whereby the pupil may not suffer from this disability.

The institution is designed on lines which will provide a first-class home with all its safeguards and comforts as well as a fully-equipped and well-manned school. While the bias is naturally towards Agriculture, for which it is specially equipped, it has also

Manual Training, Home Science and Physical Science and Chemistry Departments. The students themselves are expected to assist in the supply of field products for use in the school. In this way, while ministering to their practical training it also helps to make the school self-sustaining. It is being taken advantage of in a very liberal way, so much so that accommodation was long ago overtaxed, and the coming summer will likely see it enlarged and improved to meet the growing needs of the North.

This is excellent farming country. Lumber and pulpwood is shipped from this point to a considerable extent.

Porquis Jct. Porquis Jct. is the junction point for the
225.7 Miles Porcupine Gold Camp. A Branch Line also
Population 200 of seven miles in length runs from this point
 to Iroquis Falls. The surrounding country
Alexo Fielding is well settled and a large quantity of pulp-
McIntosh wood is shipped. Good fishing and hunting
Springs in the vicinity. Public school and two
Connaught churches, general stores.
10. Miles A pulp mill under construction at this point
Porcupine is well situated, rough wood being im-
Branch mediately available in unlimited quanti-
Population 500 ties. In the vicinity is the Porcupine Pen-
 insular Gold Mines.

Keyson Hoyle Good fishing—trout, pickerel, pike. Excellent
Three Nations duck and goose hunting on Frederickhouse
Porcupine Lake in the fall. Good moose hunting in
 the vicinity.

South Porcupine At South Porcupine is located the Dome
26.6 Miles Mines, employing 530 men, the Beaumont
(Porcupine Mines, Davidson Gold Mines, Paymaster
Branch) Mines, and the March Gold Mines, lumber
Population 1,200 mill, good business houses, hotels, four
 churches. Here also are located the Crown
Timber Office, Mining Recorder's Office and Dominion Customs.

Schumacher At Schumacher is located the famous
31.6 Miles McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines, one of
(Porcupine the largest producers in the Porcupine camp.
Branch) It has many good stores, bank, public school
Population, 1600 and two churches.

Timmins The Gold Mining situation in the Porcupine
33.1 Miles Camp has shown marked progress during
(Porcupine 1921, not only in the increase of gold pro-
Branch) duction but also in the enlargement of scope
Population 8,000 in developing new properties.

The three large producing mines here, Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre, are, at this writing, shipping bullion at the rate of about \$1,500,000 a month. This shows an increase of about half a million a month over the production of a year ago.

The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, are crushing on an average between 3,800 and 3,900 tons daily. The Company contemplate building a new mill addition, which will then give this mine an average crushing capacity of possibly 6,000 tons of ore daily. The sinking of a new big central shaft is being planned which will be continued to a depth of over 3,000 feet. Ore reserves were officially estimated at \$40,000,000 and there is every reason to believe that the same have been maintained during the last year with the possibility of an increase. The Hollinger has approximately 2,100 men on its payroll at the present time and if the company carries out its present plans, it is reasonable to believe that the number of employees will increase to from 3,000 to 3,500 men. In order to provide accommodation for their workmen 150 houses were built by the Hollinger just west of the Town of Timmins, which it is understood will be incorporated into the town of Timmins as soon as a few details are completed. One of the outstanding features of this Company during the year 1921 was the application to the Provincial Government for the right to develop and erect a new 35,000 H.P. Hydro-Electric plant at Kettle Falls on the Abitibi River, which demonstrates the great belief the directors have in the future of this great gold mine.

Dome Mines during the present year have developed from what might be termed a "low grade" to a "high grade" mine. On the 7th and 10th levels the Dome have developed and opened up some of the highest grade ore ever encountered in this camp. Underground work generally has been very encouraging, and the Company have been pushing a very big development program. This mine is producing approximately \$250,000 monthly. The Dome about a year ago exercised their option on the Dome Extension Mines, which consisted of two hundred acres adjoining on the northeast. The absorption of Dome Extension gives Dome an acreage of 440, all of which is regarded as having very big possibilities.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines are producing approximately \$25,000.00 every twenty-eight days. The management recently announced their intention of adding another 250 ton unit to their plant, which will give them a total milling capacity of 850 tons daily. Development work on the property has been satisfactory during 1921, and several of the Hollinger big ore bodies have been located on the McIntyre at depth. This company's shaft is the deepest of any mine in the Porcupine Camp, having reached a depth of 1,800 feet. McIntyre's future is regarded as having big possibilities of making the second largest mine in Northern Ontario.

Developments on new properties and properties which have been closed down for the past five years show a marked improvement.

Operations are now being conducted over an area of fifty miles from the Union Mining Corporation in Whitesides Township to the Porcupine Peninsular Company in Night Hawk Lake.



1. SILVER BULLION, COBALT

2. T. & N. O. RY. STATION, COCHRANE

The Union Mining Corporation have spent considerable money on their property in Whitesides Township in cutting new roads to the property, erection of plant and bunkhouses and other necessary buildings. The Company's development work consists of a shaft down to the 300 foot level with lateral work on the 150 and 300 foot levels. Results are reported as being encouraging. The Company is being financed by Chicago interests.

In the Night Hawk Section the Porcupine Peninsular Mining Company has done several thousand feet of diamond drilling and sunk a shaft to a depth of about 175 feet. It is understood that the Company is meeting with very good results.

In Deloro Township good work has been done during the present year. The Porcupine Paymaster Mines have spent considerable money in completing their plant and equipment, and they are now in position to continue their development work to a depth of 1,000 feet.

On the 200 foot level (The Company has a shaft down to a depth of 225 feet) a large body of ore 98 feet in width has been developed, which shows an excellent grade of commercial ore.

The March Gold Mines, a little to the north of the Paymaster, is sinking a shaft upon a very rich vein. The Company has put in a very nice plant, small in size but sufficient to carry development work to the 500 foot level.

The Davidson Gold Mines resumed operations this summer. The Mine is developed to the 600 foot level. Good ore has been found on the 300 and 500. A big diamond drilling campaign is now under way and good results are reported. This Company is regarded as having a big future.

Beaumont Gold Mines, a little to the north of the Davidson Gold has been doing considerable development work during the year. A big diamond drilling program was carried out and a shaft is now being sunk to open up the ore indicated by such diamond drilling at depth.

A general review of the camp would indicate more new developments during this year than at any time since 1915. More prospecting has been done and more actual mining on the cutting properties.

Miscellaneous Information—Three Public schools, four churches, Town Hall, two Hospitals, five entertainment Halls, five Sawmills, \$100,000 hotel contemplated, splendid business houses. Mattagami River District offers good moose hunting, also fishing. Trout, pickerel and whitefish plentiful. A number of farms are opening up in this territory.

Iroquois Falls Iroquois Falls has the largest pulp and paper mill on the Continent, two of its paper machines being the largest newsprint machines in the world. The Abitibi Power & Paper Company, **7 Miles from** **Porquis Jct.** **Population** 3,250 Limited was organized early in 1913 and immediately began clearing a site for mill and town in the virgin forest. All material had to be brought by scow from Matheson

down the Black River, as there was then no spur from Porquis Jct. The first train over the spur arrived in September 1913, with the roof steel for the mill.

The groundwood mill was far enough advanced by August 1914 that lapped pulp was shipped. The sulphite mill and the paper mill were then commenced. On June 16th, 1915, the first machine turned out newsprint paper. In 1915 the mill turned out 156 tons of paper a day, and this output was gradually increased till 1920 when the daily output was 250 tons. In 1921 construction of an addition to the mill was completed, making the paper capacity of the mill 500 tons daily.

In addition to the paper the mill has a capacity of 175 tons of ground wood pulp and 75 tons of sulphite pulp, over and above the mill requirements, which makes the shipping capacity of the mill 750 tons of commercial product daily.

The power is drawn partly from Iroquois Falls and partly from Twin Falls. Iroquois Falls provides 24,000 horse power, 18,000 of which is used direct, and the remainder for driving electrical generators. The Twin Falls power house has a capacity of 24,000 horse power, which can be increased to 30,000. The current from Twin Falls is brought over a transmission line four miles in length.

Iroquois Falls is the show town of the north country from the point of view of beauty. The houses are all detached or semi-detached. Each house has its flower garden, lawn, vegetable garden, its electric light, hot and cold water, furnace, bath room; in fact every city convenience except gas for summer cooking. The parks and squares are a mass of flowers and flowering shrubs. Good sidewalks and paved streets add to the appearance, and make it a very clean town.

It is a great town for sports—baseball, football, tennis and golf being active during the summer, and hockey is played in winter in as good a rink as there is north of Toronto.

It contains three churches, The United Church (Presbyterian and Methodist) Anglican and Roman Catholic, two schools, public school with a staff of seven teachers, and a separate school, night class during the winter along industrial lines, and technical classes in the mill for employees to perfect themselves in their knowledge of the pulp and paper industry.

Cochrane On the northern slope of the watershed between the Great Lakes and Hudson's Bay, with **253.6 Miles** the vast river systems flowing northward till they pour their united waters into James Bay, **Population** 2,800 offering all along their courses free scope for water power development, and running through a country enormously rich in potential wealth of forest and mineral resources, lies the embryo city of Cochrane at the junction of the Canadian National Railways with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, in the very midst of the famous northern claybelt, one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory to be found anywhere in the world.

At the present time the population is only 2,800 but the progressive spirit prevailing and the natural advantages of the position of the town give assurance of a rapid expansion in the near future. Two wholesale warehouses, twenty-seven retail stores, three shops three banks, a newspaper and print shop, several insurance and law offices, three physicians, a dentist and the headquarters of several pulp and lumber concerns operating in the surrounding district constitute the commercial interests which are closely watched and fostered by a live and aggressive Board of Trade. Cochrane also is port of entry for Customs, and has been chosen by the Provincial Government as the future Judicial Seat of the District of Cochrane, which extends from Swastika in the south to Grant in the west. The town is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways and the terminus of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, but a bill has passed the Ontario Legislature to extend the latter to James Bay—Construction of the first seventy miles is to be completed by the close of 1923. Both railways have round-houses and machine shops in Cochrane. A general hospital, both public and separate schools, four churches and a theatre look after the physical, moral and social welfare of the citizens.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from Cochrane to Tidewater on James Bay has become an assured fact. The position of the town on one of the great main arteries, the Canadian National Railways, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and on the only existing main artery from the Great Lakes to Tidewater on Hudson Bay, 570 miles from Quebec and Montreal, 480 miles from Toronto, and 777 miles from Winnipeg, therefore far enough removed from other large urban centres, with the development of the vast hinterland of the North at her door, gives to Cochrane the firm assurance of a bright future, with the ultimate place of the new metropolis of the north.

Sufficient development has taken place along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and the Canadian National Railways to justify the expectation of making the Great Northern clay belt one of the richest farming countries in the world. The Claybelt is traversed by the Canadian National Railways for its entire length of 400 miles and extends from 50 to 250 miles north and south of the track, the principal extension being in the north, the southern boundary only being from 25 to 75 miles south of the railway.

The soil a rich clay loam, is probably better than the level, clay stretches of fine farming land in Manitoba. Sandy and gravel edges appear in various places, but from the point of view of the general needs of the settler, these have their own special advantages in affording material for concrete construction and road improvement. It is safe to say from 65 to 75 per cent. of the claybelt is good farm land and that this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy.



1. NORTHERN ONTARIO POTATOES
2. A CORN FIELD NEAR COCHRANE

The time, however, has passed when agricultural resources of the great northern claybelt were a matter of conjecture only. The settlements along the Canadian National Railways from Cochrane west 130 miles as far as Hearst and from Cochrane east 130 miles as far as Amos furnish incontrovertible evidence of successful farming in this northern latitude. There seems hardly any limit to the diversity of husbandry capable of development in the claybelt to supply all things necessary for food.

It has been estimated that, apart from the James Bay slope, there are about 300 million cords of spruce along the line of Railways which, used as pulpwood is equal to the European variety. Many valuable water powers exist both north and south of the Railway track, giving capital a splendid opportunity for investment in pulp and paper mills. The water powers can be leased when required to supply power for industries. The terms, however, will provide for the supplying of power by the lessees to parties requiring it at rates and on terms to be fixed by the Department of Lands and Forests.

Territory to be used by T. & N. O. Railway Extension

NATURAL RESOURCES

Timber.—The general character of the timber on the claybelt, north of the Transcontinental Railway is very similar to that with which we are familiar south of Cochrane. There are large amounts of spruce, balsam, jack pine, poplar and birch. Unfortunately, as elsewhere, fire has already destroyed large areas of valuable timber. The spruce is the most valuable standing timber, and is found in sufficient quantities to supply several large pulp mills.

Minerals.—As the district has been relatively inaccessible, very little prospecting has been done, and there are no mineral deposits of proven value. The exposures of Archean rocks all merit careful prospecting. The valuable deposits in other Northern Ontario mining camps occur in similar formation, and mining geologists consider that this is good prospecting ground. The exposures of Archean rock are larger and more numerous than previously supposed, and it is anticipated that there will be considerable prospecting the coming season.

Oil.—Devonian rocks, similar to those in which oil occurs in Southwestern Ontario, underly large areas of the coastal plain. No actual discoveries of petroleum are known, but it is considered that the conditions are favorable.

Peat.—There are large areas of peat, particularly in the coastal plain, that will, no doubt, be a factor in the domestic fuel supply for the future population of the district.

Gypsum.—Large deposits of gypsum have been discovered.

Water Powers.—There is a great wealth of water power on the tributaries of the Moose River. Surveys have been made of the more important water powers on the Abitibi and the Mattagami, particulars of which are given in an accompanying statement. A

total of approximately half a million horsepower can be developed on these rivers. Only a small fraction of this will be required for the operation of pulp and paper mills. The balance will be available for electro-metallurgical industries, and for the future electric operation of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and Canadian National Railways, making these railways independent of foreign coal for motive power.

Fisheries.—Further investigations must be made before the economic value of the fisheries in Hudson's Bay can be known. Persons with long experience on the bay, state that there is an abundance of fish of great value.

Agriculture.—For fifty to sixty miles north of Cochrane, the clay land is generally well drained and is very similar to that recently brought under cultivation at Matheson, Monteith and Cochrane.

At all of the trading posts on James Bay, as at New Post near the southern limit of the coastal plain, a great variety of vegetables and farm crops have been successfully grown for many years.

Harbours and Navigation.—The investigations that have been made by the T. & N. O. Railway, have determined that the estuary of the Moose River is the best natural harbour on the Ontario coast of James Bay, and that it is possible, to develop it into a harbour adequate for all traffic that may reasonably be anticipated.

The traffic to be served by such a harbour will be largely coasting traffic in the bay. Navigation on Hudson's Bay is possible from the first of June to about the middle of November, although Hudson's Straits are not open until about the middle of July. The areas tributary to Hudson's Bay are so vast that if transportation is afforded, there will, without doubt, be some development on its long shore line.

THE BELCHER ISLANDS—HUDSON'S BAY.

According to reports of discoveries, which are substantiated by surveyors, the deposits of iron ore are of enormous extent, running into hundreds of millions of tons and stated as being the most important discovery of iron ore in the world to date.

This property is owned by a Company known as the Belcher Islands Iron Mines Limited, and they are now proposing to arrange for the large capital that will be required to develop the ore bodies on a commercial scale, with proposed electric smelters at Moose Factory to be operated by water power in that vicinity.

Estimate of Water Power on the Tributaries of the Moose River, North of the National Transcontinental Railway

Abitibi River	292,600 H.P.
Mattagami River	165,060 H.P.
Kapuskasing River	10,690 H.P.
Ground Hog River	6,800 H.P.
Opazatika River (Approx. Est.)	20,000 H.P.
Missinabi River	100,000 H.P.
Total	595,150 H.P.
French River (No data available)	



HEAD OFFICE, TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY
NORTH BAY, ONTARIO